86-00024

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



CHARLES A. GRADDICK

ATTORNEY GENERAL STATE OF ALABAMA

JAMES R. SOLOMON, JR. DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

WILLIAM M. BEKURS, JR. EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

WALTER S. TURNER
CHIEF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

JANIE NOBLES
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

OCT 24 1985

Administrative Building 64 North Union Street Montgomery, Alabama 36130 Area (205) 834-5150

Honorable Roy Johnson Speaker Pro-Tem House of Representatives State Capitol Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Boards of Education - Teachers - Leave - Sick Leave Bank

The prevailing rate referred to in § 16-22-9(d)(3) is the salary rate of the teacher owing the sick leave.

Any debts to sick leave bank which remain uncollected after due diligence become a loss to the sick leave bank.

Dear Representative Johnson:

We are in receipt of your request for an opinion from the Attorney General on the interpretation of § 16-22-9(d)(3). This section establishes the authority for boards of education to allow sick leave banks for their employees. Section 16-22-9(d)(3), the section in question, reads as follows:

(d)(3) Upon the resignation or other termination of an employee who has an outstanding loan of sick leave days, said value of loan shall be deducted from the final paycheck and at the prevailing rate.

It is our opinion that the legislative intent of this

section was for the board of education to recover the expense it incurs from the absence of an individual. The Board of Education, in the absence of a teacher on sick leave, incurs the expense of paying the teacher and the expense of paying a substitute teacher. It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the prevailing rate is the salary rate of the teacher using the sick leave.

In addition to the above, you also inquired as to liability should an employee be terminated who owes sick leave to the bank and said debt is noncollectible. The act provides that deduction shall be made from the final check. Should a situation arise where that provision does not satisfy the debt, it is our opinion that the local school board who has the legal responsibility under § 16-22-9(c) for the accounting and administration of the program must exercise due diligence and appropriate procedures to collect such debt. Should the debt remain outstanding, it becomes a loss to the sick leave bank, and neither the superintendent nor the board of education nor the members thereof would be responsible for the repayment.

We hope this adequately addresses your inquiry. If we may be of further service, please call on us.

Sincerely,

CHARLES A. GRADDICK ATTORNEY GENERAL

By-

PEGGY SCHMITZ

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAG: PS:fm